FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CAMI ATTENDS ARMY DAY 'SOLEMN MEETING'

AU101015 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, July 10 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the creation of our people's army a solemn meeting was organised on July 9 at the hall of the people's theater in the capital by the Ministry of People's Defence and the party committee of the District of Tirana.

Attending it were working people of work and production center, heroes of the people and of socialist labour, veterans, members and relatives of the martyrs families, military-men, young men and women.

Present were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Foto Cami, the chief of the Army General Staff Kico Mustaqi, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district people's council Jashar Menzelxhiu and other comrades.

The meeting was declared open by the secretary of the district party committee Kostandin Hoxha.

Those present kept two minute silence in token of veneration and profound respect for the life and brilliant and immortal deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The wind orchestra of the People's Army played the national anthem.

The speech on the occasion was held by the vice-minister of people's defence, Jace Lula, who stressed among others that the 42 year road of our People's Army is indissolubly linked with the name and deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the founder and leader of the National Liberation Army, the organiser, commander and commissar of our Armed Forces. From a small Army at the beginning, which emerged from the fold of the people in the heat of the partisan war, our People's Army became an advanced and powerful Army armed with the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the triumphant strategy and tactics of the people's war, organised and strengthened in the best way, made one with the people. With the party in the lead, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia in the head, he said in conclusion, all the enfectives [as received] of the Army together with the people will raise to a higher level the political-military preparation so that to be always vigilant guards of the victories of the revolution and socialism.

A message was sent from the meeting to the Central Committee of the party.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU100943 Sofia BTA in English 0716 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA) -- Yesterday the government of this country discussed the fulfilment of the plan for the first 6 months of 1985. It was concluded that the measures taken to overcome the difficulties caused by the severe winter and the drought, have led to positive changes in the fulfilment of the plan in recent months.

The growth rates of the main indexes have risen. Thus industrial production has risen by 2.4 per cent, productivity of labor -- by 1.6 per cent, the turnover of goods -- by 2 per cent in comparison to the same period last year.

The Council of Ministers decided to obligate the ministries, enterprises, the executive committees of the county people's councils and the economic organizations to create a better organization for the optimal utilization of all resources. The Council of Ministers recommends that greater attention should be paid to the cutting of production costs by making a more economical use of raw and other materials, fuel and energy.

Special measures are to be taken for the timely fulfilment of agriculture works and for the attaining of the maximum possible production by agriculture and the food industries. Building work should be developing at a faster rate and all projects (housing and others) should be finished according to the schedules.

The Council of Ministers adopted a decree on the qualitatively new development of the building branch of the industry during the 9th Five-Year Plan. A comprehensive engineering project has been developed, which reflects the main strategic concept for this branch. The main idea is to develop a powerful production base and re-equip the branch by making use of the achievements of techno-scientific progress, the application of advanced technologies and a scientifically-based organization of labor and production. The project envisages the shortening of the terms of completion of construction works, a decrease in the number of unfinished projects and an improvement of quality and efficiency in the building processes.

The government also discussed certain general aspects of the preparation of a program for comprehensive building of housing projects during the 9th Five-Year Plan.

AGCA 'CLUTCHES' AT 'PATHETIC GENERALITIES'

AU101107 Sofia BTA in English 1923 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Rome, July 9 (BTA correspondent) -- The deeper the trial goes into the details of the intricate composition produced by Agca in the course of the court proceedings, the farther he strays away from concrete answers required from him by the presiding judge and the prosecutor and the more desperately he clutches at the straw of pathetic generalities.

Even at the very opening of today's hearing, while the prosecutor was reminding him of excerpts from his previous testimony, quotations from confrontation records and statements of the sort that in order to defend himself he had implicated other people who had nothing to do with the plot, and when he demanded that Agca clarify this admission, the Turkish assailant strutted in his chair and went off:

"I did not attend yesterday's hearing in protest that the Bulgarian Government had not extradited Bekir Celenk to Rome. Why did the Bulgarian and the Turkish Governments patronize him.... The Kremlin threatens the Vatican.... Bekir Celenk was released at a moment when the indefatigable defender of the peoples Agostino Casaroli of the Vatican is in Czechoslovakia, seeking conciliation and rapprochement of the Slavic peoples with the peoples of the West, a principle indicated by the pope in his encyclical on St. Cyril. (Obviously, Agca is reading papers in good earnest -- cor. note).... The Soviet Union denied an entry visa to the pope.... Czechoslovaks, Hungarians, Poles all suppress church activities and deny the pope an entry visa (?). [as received] All this has something to do with the Bulgarian connection. International occult forces want to destroy my procedural truth...."

Agca spoke in a hurried manner.... Prosector Marini stopped his long-winded statements and asked him about his accomplices. "You yourself have confessed," Antonio Marini pointed, "that you have not abided by the truth since May 1, 1982. I want to understand the statements made by you and why you withdrew them later on. As you said yourself, you are getting other people involved as well. Please tell me what the truth really is."

Agca again did not give a direct answer. It was not he who made unjust accusations against innocent people, he said, it was the Bulgarians who were making the unjust accusations. They, for example, arrested the Italian tourists Paolo Farsetti and Gabriella Trevisin in the intention of exchanging them for Antonov. (We must remind readers here that the two Italians were arrested in the beginning of August 1982, while Antonov was arrested on November 25, 1982 corr. note)

The president of the court and the prosecutor, who were obviously bored with this beating about the bush, started interrogating him about his contacts with Oral Celik, about his expectations that Celik will do something to get him free, about how he came to learn that Emanuella Orlandi is still alive and that Celik is in Nicaragua.

This is a very curious feature since it shows that Agca has decided to give a political shade to his accusations. So he quite deliberately "sent Celik to Nicaragua, and not to the U.S.A. for instance. Pressed hard by questions, he was forced to admit that he had no idea whether Celik is really in Nicaragua. "I simply thought that...." he mumbled.

Reading the statement written by Agca yesterday in which he explained why he refused to attend the hearing, Court President Severino Santiapichi and Prosecutor Antonio Marini tried hard to make him admit what he meant by the words "I can tell the rest of the truth". What did he mean by "rest"? Will he finally tell the truth? What is there to link the U.N. secretary general to the trial and to the freeing of Emanuella Orlandi? Why did he involve the pope, etc. (Yesterday we dispatched the full text of this letter to the president of the court).

Agca's answers went so far in insulting and unnerving the court, and especially a court which insists upon being respected, that at one time President Santiapichi, losing his temper, stated that he will ask Agca no more questions till the end of the trial.

The second hearing in today's morning session was devoted to the establishment of certain circumstances of Agca's stay in Sofia, which have been elaborated upon in his testimony and which sound quite doubtful even to presecutor Marini. The prosecutor quoted facts, which have been proved a number of times, about Agca's stay in Sofia. The materials included exact dates, data about his phone calls, and the hotels which he had changed.

Agca contests the officially establishment data. His "credibility" and "logic" are evidenced in his own contentions. Quite undaunted, he said that he had placed two telephone calls to Istanbul to speed up delivery of a false passport in the name of Faruk Ozgun.

For an experienced conspirer, one even more careless episode are the phone calls he allegedly placed from Sofia to a town near Frankfurt/Main. He dialed the phone number of a "Grey Wolves" leader to inform his accomplice Yalcin Oezbey about the contemplated assassination of the pope.

Prosecutor: "So you were the first to tell him about the attack, on the telephone?

Agca: "I think it was the first time, yes, I told him."

Prosecutor: "On July 27, 1980 you called Oezbey and told him on the phone that you were going to commit the attack on behalf of the Bulgarians?"

Agca: "Yes. I said on behalf of the Bulgarians...."

MEMORANDUM SIGNED ON TALKS WITH SFRY'S UBIPARIP

AU101634 Sofia BTA in English 1446 GMT 10 Jul 85

["Bulgaria- Bosnia-Hercegovina: Cooperation Expands" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA) -- Mutual interest in further development of economic and techno-scientific ties between Bulgaria and Bosnia-Hercegovina within the framework of Bulgaro-Yugoslavian cooperation was shown by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Gojko Ubiparip, president of the Executive Council of the Republican Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina, who completed their talks here.

Stressing the great importance of the understanding reached between Mr Grisha Filipov and Mrs Milka Planinc, Mr Gojko Ubiparip noted that the current visit to Bulgaria is a continuation of their talks and a step towards the materialisation of these agreements.

After signing an aide-memoire on the present round of talks in the presence of Mr Grisha Filipov, Mr Gojko Ubiparip expressed hope that they will help expand substantially commercial exchange. Specialised and cooperated production and techno-scientific contacts.

Future cooperation is to be promoted on a long-term basis and wider use is to be made of modern and efficient forms to secure greater stability and prospects in the development of business contacts. More specifically, contacts will be widening in the fields of mechanical engineering, electronics, electrical engineering, the woodworking and the chemical industries, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the light industry, agriculture and other spheres of mutual interest, including joint entry in third markets.

Today Prime Minister Grisha Filipov received Mr Gojko Ubiparip and the attending representatives of the largest enterprises in Bosnia-Hercegovina. Mr Grisha Filipov assessed positively the relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, economic cooperation included, and stressed the contribution made in this respect by the meeting between the heads of government of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, between ministers and business executives. They discussed a number of concrete questions, new forms and approaches to deepen and promote the economic ties between Bulgaria and Bosnia-Hercegovina within the overall growth of Bulgaro-Yugoslavian economic cooperation.

VISIT BY SRV CC WORKING GROUP REPORTED

AU052027 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, from 22 June to 2 July a working group of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] led by Nguyen Khanh, member of the Central Committee and head of the Central Committee General Questions [as published] Department visited Bulgaria. The Vietnamese guests were briefed on the BCP experience in organizing the work with party documents and on the organizational-party activity in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference.

The delgation was received by Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. Comrade Milko Balev briefed the guests on the activity of Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people for worthily greeting the 13th BCP Congress and for implementing the decisions of the BCP Central Committee February and March 1985 plenums. The meeting was attended by Prodan Stoyanov, head of the BCP Central Committee Administrative Department.

The delegation had talks at the BCP Central Committee Administative Department and the Organizational Department, and at the Information-Sociological Center of the BCP Central Committee and the Sofia City BCP Committee. It visited Varna Okrug and Tolbukhin Okrug, and industrial, agricultural, and cultural sites, where it was briefed on topical issues of the work of the party organs and organizations.

Information on the tasks solved by the BCP and the CPV was exchanged at the meetings, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The meetings were attended by Hoang Trong Nhu, SRV ambassador to Bulgaria.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

MB101710 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola and Bulgaria recently signed in Sofia a cooperative agreement in the field of people's vigilance. In Sofia, a delegation of the national administration of the people's vigilance brigades of Angola, headed by Comrade Balthazar Rodrigues da Silva, national coordinator of the administration, met with representatives of Bulgaria's National Council of the Fatherland Front, with whom they signed the documents. The talks reaffirm the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the Angolan people, who continue to wage a hard struggle against imperialist aggression.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES LOSONCZI ON REELECTION

AU041846 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a message to Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, on his reelection. The message expresses confidence that the fratenal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Bulgaria and Hungary will further develop and expand according to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, for the benefit of our peoples, and in the interest of the unity of the socialist community's states and the struggle for world peace and social progress.

U.S. SAID TO USE TERRORISM AS 'POLITICAL TOOL'

LD102024 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday addressed the American Bar Association on terrorism. Here is a comment from editor Marcela Doleckova:

The American President yesterday reserved the right for the United States to defend itself against what he called acts of war against his country. Taken out of context, Ronald Reagan's statement is undeniably correct because every state has the internationally recognized right to defend itself. The whole of Reagan's speech, however, was made in a rather different context, and this sheds a different light on what he had to say. Ronald Reagan is quite right in that aircraft hijackings, bombings at airports or railroad stations, and similar acts deserve condemnation and must be eliminated. Equally deserving of condemnation, however, are acts of terrorism and violence committed by one state not against innocent individuals, but against entire countries whose only crime is that they do not want to remain under the thumb of the United States.

When Reagan spoke about terrorist countries yesterday, he included, for example, Nicaragua. Yet it is none other than Nicaragua that is today directly threatened by terrorism from the United States. If the hijacking of an American plane is terrorism, how else can we describe the American mining of Nicaraguan ports and the dollars and weapons supplied to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries?

Yesterday Ronald Reagan included the properly elected Nicaraguan president, Daniel Ortega, among the squalid criminals. Aside from the fact that language like this is unstatesmanlike, it is interesting to wonder just how he would describe himself in view of his policy toward Nicaragua, not only because he backs the counterrevolutionaries with arms, but because he does not even rule out direct intervention with his own soldiers.

What if the situation were the reverse? In view of the size of both countries, of course, this is merely a rhetorical question. But does it mean that the United States should have greater rights simply because it is a bigger country? There is only one law, and it applies equally to all. Since Ronald Reagan was speaking about the law in such dignified company yesterday, why does he not recognize the jurisdiction of the International Court in The Hague, which described Washington's actions vis-a-vis Managua as illegal.

The American weekly NEWSWEEK, in its latest issue, writes that President Reagan has ordered the Pentagon to work out a plan to bomb Salvadoran partisan bases from the air. True, this operation was called off at the last moment, but if it had been put into effect, it would have been nothing new in U.S. policy. Since the Monroe Doctrine was declared more than 150 years ago, the United States has intervened more than 70 times in Latin American countries. It has overthrown governments that did not meet with its approval; it has installed mercenary regimes and put down popular uprisings. It has not even been 2 years since the United States intervened in Grenada in a terrorist fashion. Nor does it stop at Latin America. America's hand is behind Israeli terrorism, disturbances in India, and trouble in Afghanistan.

Ronald Reagan yesterday accused five countries of being a confederation of terrorist states, but did not supply any evidence. The West German weekly STERN, on the other hand, carries direct evidence in its latest issue of training camps in the United States in which former U.S. servicemen or CIA agents train terrorists from many different countries.

One of these camps in Alabama also trained the terrorist Singh,who has been accused of the attack on the Indian airliner that crashed less than a month ago, killing 329 people. From the training camps in the United States, these experts go off to join the ranks of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries or government troops in El Salvador, or to camps in Pakistan where units are recruited to operate against Afghanistan.

When President Reagan spoke about terrorist countries, he should have added that one of the states that has elevated terrorism to a political tool is none other than the United States.

LIBYAN FOREIGN SECRETARY VISITS, MEETS LEADERS

Arrives 8 July

LD081734 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of foreign liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived on an official visit to the CSSR today. Meeting him at Prague's Ruzyne Airport were Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other representatives.

Lauds Relations

LD091458 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, is on an official visit to the CSSR. He told an editor of Czehchoslovak radio the following about the aims of his visit:

[Begin Al-Turayki recording in Arabic fading into Czech translation] My visit to the CSSR is taking place within the framework of mutual regular consultations on the basis of the treaty of friendship between both countries signed by Comrade Gustav Husak and by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. The development of events in both the Arab world and Europe, as well as in other parts of the world, urgently calls for such consultations and for our reaching an agreement on how to approach the current situation. I have been entrusted to convey to Comrade Gustav Husak a personal letter from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and to discuss with Czechoslovak friends everything that will lead to the coordination and combining of our effort to thwart the imperialist attack on the Arab world. He highly values the friendly relations and alliance between the CSSR and Libya. As a revolutionary force in the Arab world, we are convinced of the necessity of the alliance between progressive Arab forces and the socialist countries, above all the USSR. Our mutual relations are continuously developing and deepening. This is also borne out by the successful visit to Tripoli paid by Comrade Lubomir Strougal last year. [end recording]

Talks With Chnoupek

LD091545 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Talks between Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek and 'Ali Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, Libyan secretary of foreign liaison, opened at Cernin Palace in Prague today. The two representatives discussed economic and commercial contacts between the two countries and pointed to existing unused possibilities for their mutual deepening.

They highly assessed the present level of political contacts between the CSSR and Libya and their determining position for the development of mutual relations. In the part of the talks devoted to topical problems of the international situation, Bohuslav Chnoupek explained the joint view of the socialist countries on the USSR-U.S. talks in Geneva. The two ministers also welcomed the forthcoming November summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva and expressed the conviction that the USSR's agreement to hold the meeting presupposes a discussion of the most important problems, above all how to avert nuclear war and limit -- and if possible, halt -- the arms race on earth and prevent its spreading into space. They welcomed the concrete Soviet proposals in this direction.

When talking about the possibilities of settling problems in the Near East, Bohuslav Chnoupek and 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki pointed to the expansionist policy of Israel and the global course of confrontation of the United States as being the main causes of the continuing Arab-Israeli conflict.

Meets Strougal, Departs

LD101734 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received at Hrzan Palace in Prague today 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. In their conversation, the two representatives praised the fact that relations between the two countries are developing on an all-round basis and that prerequisites are being created for their further intensification. They also spoke about the most pressing issues of international politics and mutual economic cooperation. Lubomir Strougal assured the Libyan guest that the CSSR will continue to take an efficient part in the industrialization of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, as well as in increasing the expert abilities of its cadres for the most important branches of the national economy.

Vasil Bilak, Presidency member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, also met 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki in Prague today. They briefed each other on the situation in their countries and exchanged views on expanding mutual cooperation, as well as on topical problems of international politics. Special attention was paid during the conversation to developments in the Near East.

According to a press release issued today on the official friendly visit to the CSSR of 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, the Libyan representative handed over to Comrade Vasil Bilak a message from the leader of the great Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, addressed to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic.

'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki ended his official friendly visit to the CSSR and left today.

JOINT GDR ECONOMIC COMMITTEE REACHES AGREEMENTS

LD101632 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1359 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Prague, 10 Jul (ADN) -- Two new government agreements are the result of the 27th session of the joint GDR-CSSR Economic Committee, which has been meeting in Prague since Monday. They relate to cooperation in industrial biotechnology as well as joint research, development, and production of railway track machinery and railway points and rationalization equipment in the transportation system. The agreements run until 1990.

A communique published on Wednesday states that the session centered on what has been achieved so far and on measures for implementing basic bilateral agreements and agreements reached within the framework of CEMA. There was agreement that cooperation on this basis has already reached a high standard.

In the 1986-1990 period it is planned to substantially increase trade and expand specialization and cooperation. This applies in particular, the communique notes, to spheres that significantly serve the comprehensive intensification of the two countries' economies.

The two sides agreed to prepare long-term trade agreement for the 1986-1990 period so that it can be signed in the second half of 1985.

There was praise for the benefits derived from scientific-technological cooperation since 1981 in lignite mining; in the development and application of manipulators, industrial robots, and microelectronics; and in the saving of energy and materials. Scientific-technological cooperation in 1986-1990 will promote an overhauling of production as well as outstanding performance in key technologies and selected products. The expansion of cooperation in spheres important to both sides, such as the petrochemical engineering and the glass and ceramics industry, was confirmed.

The economic committee also discussed cooperation in environmental protection, the transportation sector, light industry, and the agricultural, forestry, and foodstuffs industry. Measures submitted for this cooperation in the period until 1990 were endorsed.

URBAN SIGNS ECONOMIC ACCORD WITH COLOMBIA

LD101103 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0807 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Colombia -- Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, has had talks in Bogota with Ivan Duque Escobar, Colombian minister of mines and energy, on participation by Czchoslovak enterprises in developing Colombia's energy sector by supplying Czechoslovak thermal and hydroelectric power stations.

Minister Urban also had talks with Rafael de Zubiria, Colombian minister of public health, on opportunities for incorporating Czechoslovak medical equipment in the Colombian state program for the development of health care.

The Czechoslovak minister also had talks with Colombian business circles on stepping up mutually advantageous trade relations, and particularly on possibilities for supplying Czechoslovak engineering products and turnkey projects.

At the end of his visit to Colombia, Minister Bohumil Urban and Gustavo Castro Guerrero, Colombian minister of economic development, signed a long term program of mutual economic cooperation until 1990.

KORCAK SPEAKS ON MINERS DAY, PRAISES ACHIEVEMENTS

LD051647 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Celebrations of this years's Day of Miners and Power Workers started in Ostrava today at a meeting of young miners with a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal government led by Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier.

At the meeting, Comrade Josef Korcak recalled the importance of the mining profession in the development of our socialist society. He said that during the past 40 years miners have headed work initiative and set an example in looking for and implementing new forms of labor organization and socialist competition.

We have been able to continually achieve good results in our mines. The mining prospects are good, but we have problems with obtaining new workers, above all young apprentices. In drafting of plans for the Eighth 5-Year Plan and prospects for this year, we must count on the commitment and determination of the young generation. Guided by the spirit of the latest technology, developing production gives young people a good chance to use their talent and abilities. They will have to struggle with many obstacles and deal with greater risks and responsibility.

In connection with the 17th CPCZ Congress, Comrade Josef Korack said that the past 5 years were, on the whole, successful. The results of the fuel and power industry show this, and it has also been reflected in the improvement of social conditions. Taking into account the positive balance sheet on the whole, we are nevertheless quite aware of shortcomings in production and in other sectors. There are still considerable reserves to be used, but more boldness, consistency, better discipline and order, and initiative are needed.

Life in our country and around us is changing very fast and this requires the working out of a demanding and realistic program of economic, social, and cultural development. We are striving to prepare for the Eighth 5-Year Plan and for prospects until the year 2000 to meet these new conditions. We have the prerequisites to better meet the growing needs of the population and we also want to fulfill the realistic and sensible demands of the youth on a larger scale. This requires a better use of the broad possibilities and advantages of socialism and an acceleration of socioeconomic and social development. For this, better use must be made of the results of science and technology and socialist economic integration. The way is being shown in the recently signed Long-Term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the CSSR and the USSR. The rich history of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations has shown the importance of our alliance for the insurance of security and economic development in our country.

In preparation for the 17th party congress,we are building on these traditions and will strengthen them further while imperialism increases its aggressiveness. In the political unity of the people, in the building and defense of socialism, and in the economic strength of our state we see the contribution to a world without weapons and wars, Comrade Josef Korack stressed at the end at the meeting of young miners with the party and government delegation in Ostrava.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO ICELAND -- Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, appointed Vladimir Zizka to the post of Czechoslovak ambassador to the Republic of Iceland with a permanent seat in Oslo. At the same time Gustav Husak decided to recall Josef Pribyl from this post. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 5 Jul 85 LD]

KRENZ RECEIVES USSR JUSTICE MINISTER KRAVTSOV

DW101137 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Egon Krenz, Politburo member and SED Central Committee sceretary, today received a delegation of the USSR Ministry of Justice headed by Minister Boris Kravtsov. At the meeting, Egon Krenz briefed the Soviet guests on the SED's activities in preparing for the 11th SED Congress. Krenz said the successful balance in the first 6 months of 1985 demonstrates the great performance readiness and initiative with which all classes and sections are preparing this great event. Minister Kravtsov spoke about the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the results of the recent Central Committee plenum, as well as the third session of the Supreme Soviet.

The interlocutors stressed that the recent meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker in Moscow provided new and strong impetus to further comprehensive cooperation. Egon Krenz emphasized that the GDR is always guided by the principle that the indestructible alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states constitutes a basic prerequisite for the strengthening of socialism and the ensuring of peace.

Minister of Justice Hans-Joachim Heusinger and Dr Klaus Sorgenicht, director of the SED Central Committee State and Legal Matters Department, participated in the talks. Soviet Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov was also present.

GREETINGS SENT TO PPR HEADS ON BORDER ANNIVERSARY

LD051857 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1354 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jul 85 (ADN) -- The Oder-Neisse border has proven to be a stable factor in the European postwar order and an effective barrier against the forces of reaction and revanchism. The GDR leaders stated this in a state telegram sent to Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and Polish Premier, and Henryk Jablonski, State Council president, on the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Zgorzelec agreement.

The telegram, signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, Council of Ministers chairman, says that with the signing of the Zgorzelec agreement "an important foundation stone for a change in the relations of our neighboring peoples and for the strengthening of peace on the the European Continent was laid."

The GDR has acted in accordance with its obligation to do everything to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil. "At the side of the USSR and the other socialist countries, the GDR and Poland will also continue to act to remove the danger of a nuclear war, prevent the militarization of space, end the arms race, and improve the international situation."

VARKONYI MEETS NETHERLANDS LEADERS DURING VISIT

Arrives 9 July

LD091207 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Peter Varkonyi has arrived in the Netherlands. He immediately began talks with Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek on the development of relations and on important international issues.

During his visit the Hungarian foreign minister will be received by the head of government, Lubbers, and will meet with the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Netherlands Parliament and with representatives of the press.

Talks With Van den Broek

LD092234 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2214 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Hungary and the Netherlands are equally interested in maintaining the European peace process although they assess the causes of international tension differently. At their talks in The Hague, Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek stressed that it is important for the disarmament talks to end successfully. They attributed very great significance to the announcement of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and desribed the European Cultural Forum to be held in Budapest in the autumn as an important cansultation.

Discusses Ties With Lubbers

LD101454 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The Netherlands prime minister received the Hungarian foreign minister in The Hague today. Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers stressed that the Netherlands is ready for the expansion of relations. Peter Varkonyi said that this agrees with Hungarian ideas because mutually advantageous relations are the best means for strengthening international trust. The Netherlands Arts Festival, which is to be held in Budapest next year, could be an outstanding factor in relations between the two countries.

The Hungarian foreign minister and his hosts at the 2-day exchange of views assessed the causes of present international tension differently, but agreed that in Europe and throughout the world there is a need for the strengthening of mutual trust. This can be given new impetus by the fact that the participants in the European conference of 10 years ago will meet again in Helsinki this month. The same objective is also served by the European Cultural Forum in Budapest.

Departs 10 July

LD102154 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The Hague, July 10 (MTI) -- Concluding his visit to the Netherlands, Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi left for Hungary Wednesday evening.

MARJAI-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

LD101213 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 9 (MTI) -- A Hungarian delegation, headed by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation, returned to Budapest from Moscow Tuesday. The delegation attended the 33rd session of the commission in the Soviet capital.

PLANNING, GOALS OF SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN VIEWED

LD101251 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Government has recently approved the conception of the 7th Five-year Plan of the national economy (1986-1990). From 1985 to 1990 the net national product of Hungary is to increase by 14 to 17 per cent, and domestic use by 13 to 16 per cent, with investments going up by 24 to 27 per cent, and consumption by 8 to 10 per cent. Trade turnover with the CMEA countries is to increase by 12 to 14 per cent, with exports expanding more rapidly. Planners consider it of decisive importance that, in accordance with the plan coordination talks, the same amount of energy and raw materials should be purchased from the socialist countries as in 1985. Hungary will continue to strive to achieve a surplus in trade with the capitalist and the developing countries. In the past three years there has been an export surplus of over 1,500 million dollars with such states.

The elaboration of the new five-year plan started three years ago. It reflects the increasingly democratic character of planning that social and representational organizations and scientific societies have been involved from the beginning. It also proves the openness of planning that, for the first time, three options have been worked out. The above figures were taken from the mid-way option that sought to draw up a realistic perspective by considering all possible impacts on the national economy. The second option foresaw rather adverse circumstances, and the third more rapid development. Planning is going on and parliament will enact the law on the 7th Five-Year Plan next year.

According to the 'mid-way' plan the consolidation process of economy that started in 1979 may come to an end in 1987, and investments and living standards increase more rapidly as from 1988. Industrial output is to go up by 13 to 16 per cent. It is also considered important that the exports on hard currency markets of the processing industry should increase by 20 to 25 percent. The engineering industry, which exports 750 million dollars worth of goods annually, has particularly high aims. The food economy is expected to expand output by 12 to 15 per cent in five years. The branch has to supply domestic markets and increase exports.

The conception foresees a considerable increase in efficiency -- specific energy use to decrease by an annual 1.5 per cent, while the productivity of labour in industry should increase by 5 per cent, and in the construction industry and agriculture by 3 to 4 per cent. If the goal is attained, 150 to 170 thousand people will be more efficiently employed in the infrastructural sector.

Hungary attaches great importance to cooperation with the CMEA countries in the production of nuclear power equipment. The further construction of the Paks nuclear power plant is also based on such cooperation. In the processing industry joint production of sub-assemblies and intermediary products is considered a priority.

Hungarian economists expect that the economic growth of the advanced and the developing countries will slightly accelerate. However, they consider the prospects of Western Europe, the traditional outlet of Hungarian goods, less promising. The demand of traditional partners in the developing world (India, Iraq, Iran) has also declined and prospects do not appear to be promising. In an effort to boost exports to hard currency markets it is considered companies should produce less material and energy-intensive products, and make a more efficient use of latest technical achievements and intellectual products. Planners are calling for more flexible production and trade and financial cooperation with the developing countries.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTHS, GRADUATES REPORTED

LD101342 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Summary] The State Office for Wages and Labor recently published an assessment of job opportunities for young people throughout Hungary. In Borsod County more than 10,000 vacancies await school and college graduates, who number less than 10,000. However, of the 1,000 high school graduates seeking jobs, only 400 will find suitable employment. On the other hand, 1,100 jobs are available for 800 vocational school graduates.

In Veszprem County, more than one-half of the job seekers -- more than 2,000 -- are young people leaving skilled-worker training institutes, and on average there are 1.3 jobs for every job seeker. About 4,000 school graduates are seeking jobs and more than 5,400 jobs are available for them, four-fifths being manual jobs. However, only 171 vacancies exist for about 400 high school graduates.

In Nograd County more than 2,000 school graduates and most of the 250 university graduates are looking for jobs. Unfortunately the county's industry this year would like to reduce its work force by 500. The county's commerce has also planned a 3.4 percent reduction of the work force for 1985. The biggest problems arise for 14-year-olds: Only 200 jobs are available for 300 of them. As most of them are girls living in small villages, their prospects are even less rosy in this largely heavy-industry county. All the industrial training-school graduates have found jobs, since they were trained on the basis of the enterprises' demands. Although the Nograd coal mining enterprise could employ as many as 300 miners immediately, only 5 young people are learning this skill at present.

In Csongrad County there are more jobs than job seekers, but the job seekers do not meet the requirements in sufficient proportions. Most of the vacancies are in the sphere of industry, transporation, and telecommunications. The most difficult situation is in Szeged where two universities and many colleges turn out large numbers of graduates who would like to find local employment but cannot.

In Hajdu-Bihar County about 2,800 young skilled workers are seeking jobs for the first time and in most skills about twice as many could be employed. Most of the 2,000 vacancies in Debrecen are for manual jobs. Most of the jobs that would be suitable for university graduates and high school graduates, on the other hand, involve working in three shifts, which is not very popular. As a result of these and other factors, only 100-150 of the county's 1,000 high school graduates will find jobs to their liking.

In Bekes County job prospects vary greatly from skill to skill and from one type of qualification to another. Hungarian State Railways offers the largest number of jobs, but few of these will be filled because of the poor working conditions.

High school graduates amount to 850 but only 200 vacancies are open to the job seekers among them, and only 80 of these are for nonmanual jobs. Many of these young people will find employment as unqualified teachers. The demand for graduates with higher qualifications countinues to exceed the supply. In Gyor-Sopron Country there are 14 percent fewer vacancies than first-time job seekers. However, many enterprises and institutes do not advertise all their vacancies and so most young people find jobs, even if not absolutely to their liking. All the girls graduating from the health training school have jobs, while many of the shorthand-typists will not get employement in offices. Most of the teachers' jobs are in villages, which do not attract applicants as much as urban schools.

DEFENSE FIGURES RECEIVE USSR DECORATIONS

LD110254 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI) -- In the name of the Presidium of the Supreme Council [as received] of the USSR, Sergey Sokolov, marshall of the Soviet Union and minister of defense has awarded 125 generals, officers and N.C.O.'s of the Hungarian People's Army including the seven members of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defense with the Order of Merit for strengthening comradeship in arms, on the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Warsaw Treaty. The awards were granted for merits in strengthening comradeship in arms and military cooperation and were presented on Wednesday by Valadimir Bazovskiy, ambassador of the USSR in Hungary.

FINNISH OFFICIALS VISIT DURING FRIENDSHIP WEEK

LD081132 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 7 (MTI) -- The 7th Hungarian-Finnish Friendship Week ended Sunday.

The programme in Hungary of the political delegation, headed by Mikko Pesala, second deputy speaker of the Finnish parliament, also ended on Sunday. The delegation, composed of the representatives of different Finnish parties and social organizations, met Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister, Gyula Kallai, president of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front (PPF), the Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the PPF National Council. The delegation held talks with Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, Janos Peter, deputy speaker of parliament, and Gyorgy Nador, chief director of the International Cultural Institute. The delegation met Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the metropolital council. It was generally agreed in the talks that the friendship week considerably promoted the development of political, economic and cultural cooperation between Hungary and Finland. The participants of the friendship week expressed their conviction that the festive session, to be held in the Finnish capital this summer on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, would serve disarmament, the averting of nuclear war, and the peace and cooperation of peoples.

The political delegation left Budapest Sunday evening.

SEJM HEARS COUNCIL REPORT ON GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

LD102121 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The Sejm has ended its proceedings. Jerzy Tomaszewski, who has been following these proceedings, reports:

Implementation of the act on the system of people's councils and local self-government was at the forefront of the discussion in Wiejska today. A Council of State report on the subject was presented to the chamber by Kazimierz Barcikowski. He emphasized that the achievement of the year-long activity of the councils and 6-month activity of self-government bodies has consisted, among other things, of the selection of hundreds of thousands of councillors and self-government activists, thereby expanding the state's social base and increasing the citizens' influence on decisions and their implementation. The councils have defined in electoral programs the most pressing things to be dealt with and won over citizens for participation in voluntary work and actions serving the realization of joint decisions. The councillors approach the work of the administration in a thoughtful and responsible manner without sparing critical observations whenever this is required.

Kazimierz Barcikowski said that the act on the system of people's councils and local self-government must be protected by the Sejm in the sense that its decisions cannot be restricted by specific enactments. Our state, he stressed, needs good, competent local power based on citizens' direct joint participation in its execution, that is, councils and self-government. Central decisions should create the conditions for forming such power but precisely to this end all attempts to curtail the councils' powers should be stopped. And that is what the Sejm's great role amounts to, said Kazimierz Barcikowski.

Next, the discussion began. A dozen or so speakers took part in it, including representatives of the parliamentary parties and deputies' circles. In assessing implementation of the act, the deputies noted that its implementation so far indicates and confirms the possibility and practicability of citizens' constructive participation in the process of administering their towns, parishes and voivodships. In both the councils and in self-government, the first period is the time of learning the difficult role of the master of one's locality.

It was also emphasized that the act has not just expanded the councils' tasks and powers until now. By defining them, it has also taken into consideration the fundamental change in their conditions of work arising from the present sociopolitical and economic realities. At present, the strengthening of the position and functions of the people's councils remains closely linked to the economic reform and the process of decentralization of the system of economy administration.

After the discussion, the Sejm passed a resolution on implementation of the act on the system of people's councils and local self-government that emphasized that -- next to the economic reform -- the act is one of the essential components of the program of socialist renewal. The resolution also says that the experiences and effects of the first year of the people's councils' term of office and of the beginning of activity by the self-government systems of towns and villages indicate that the fundamental objective of the act, which is the formation of a uniform system of local self-government, has acquired practical foundations and is being implemented successfully.

At today's session the Sejm also passed the acts on annual bonuses from the enterprise bonus fund in state organizational units that are not state enterprises, and on mixed enterprises. It also instituted two honorary titles: Merited Printer of the PPR, and Merited Power Worker of the PPR.

The session was concluded with deputies' written and oral questions.

JARUZELSKI TERMS SFRY VISIT VERY SUCCESSFUL

LD102214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has concluded his official friendly visit to Yugoslavia. After returning home, he stressed in a short statement for PAP that the visit was very successful and fruitful. It may be assumed that as a result of the meetings and talks with representative of the Yugoslav leadership, the relations of cooperation in all spheres will be consolidated. Cooperation is the more desirable because the two countries' economies complement each other considerably, and both states are resolving similar socioeconomic problems, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee said.

CEMA READY TO ESTABLISH OFFICIAL TIES WITH EEC

AU041445 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Jul 85 p 3

[Krzysztof Krauss article: "The 40th CEMA Session -- Moving Toward the 21st Century"]

[Excerpts] The course and results of the 40th CEMA session in Warsaw can be briefly defined in this way: The challenge of the coming times and of the approaching 21st century has been taken up. The Moscow "summit" meeting held a year ago outlined the basic tasks of promoting cooperation and intensifying the process of socialist integration, and the present CEMA session in Warsaw was just another working development of this strategy.

The Warsaw session made it clear that we had left far behind the stage at which we merely outlined the task to intensify cooperation as projected by the Moscow summit meeting last year. In line with the principles laid down at that meeting, the coordination of the CEMA countries' economic plans for 1986-90 is now much advanced. The propram for cooperation between these countries in conserving and rationally exploiting their material resources up to the year 2000 continues to be favorably developed and strategic decisions continue to be shored up with increasing frequency by the direct cooperation among enterprises.

The Warsaw session's documents and its new initiatives aimed at intensifying integration processes are also evidence that CEMA decisions are being translated into action. However, the comprehensive activities meant to strengthen our unity have nothing in common with departing from the principle that CEMA is "open" to cooperation of a broad nature.

As we have always done, we think that creating any artificial divisions in the world not only hinders the solution of many problems facing the world economy, but also is a blow against lasting peace and helps aggravate the tense international situation. We want to eliminate these divisions on the principles of equality, noninterference, mutual benefits, and respect for the interests of the partners, and we are ready to do everything to this end. This position of our community was confirmed by the fact that the Warsaw session expressed CEMA's readiness to establish official relations with the EEC; it was confirmed by the importance we attach to cooperation with the countries that embark on an independent economic development; and it was confirmed by the fact that many countries that are not members of CEMA participate in the Warsaw sessions as observers.

We expect and have the right to expect reciprocal treatment and the same openness on the part of the countries to which we address these initiatives.

PROSPECTS FOR REAGAN-GORBACHEV SUMMIT VIEWED

AU091129 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 5 Jul 85 p 7

[M. Zlewski commentary: "A Meeting of Hope"]

[Text] There are some events in international relations for which the announcement alone, sometimes several months before the event itself, makes everything connected with that event the most important matter of all. Such an event is certainly any meeting between the President of the United States and the leader of the Soviet Union.

The Western press, especially the American press, has been speculating for a long time about the possibility of such a meeting between President Ronald Reagan and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. The authors of these commentaries have been almost certain that the Soviet leader would come to the United States on the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and that there would be a "summit" meeting there and then. They were so certain of it that all they wondered about was whether Gorbachev would meet Reagan in San Francisco, or New York, or indeed whether the President would invite the general secretary to the White House.

In the meantime, it transpires that Moscow has decided that Mikhail Gorbachev will not head the Soviet delegation meant to take part in the UN anniversary celebrations and will not go to the United States where, as we know, that organization has its headquarters.

This news from Moscow has caused a certain amount of consternation, but the wave of speculation has not subsided in the least. New dates and locations for such a meeting have begun to be sought. President Reagan who, since the early fall of last year, has suddenly been wanting to personally get to know the highest Soviet leaders, is saying at every opportunity that he wants to meet the Soviet leader, but this meeting "should be very well prepared." No important change has been observed in Moscow's approach toward this matter. Indeed, the USSR capital has made it known many times that the "summit" meeting could, and even should, take place under one condition -- namely, that the United States clearly define its policy regarding the Soviet Union; in other words, that the United States make its policy immune to conjunctural fluctuations in which the most important goal is something spectacular, accompanied by a mood of sensation, something that does not yield positive results for the international situation.

One may assume that Washington has understood Moscow's intentions, although one cannot avoid the fear that this understanding is not a permanent phenomenon. In any case, according to communiques in Moscow and Washington Gorbachev-Reagan meeting is meant to take place in Geneva in November. This is invigorating news, though there is no doubt that it is far too early to foresee the results.

The Geneva meeting may be fruitful, and not only for American-Soviet relations. It may also enliven the dying climate of detente.

V. Lomeyko, the Soviet Foreign Ministry sopkesman, has expressed the conviction that American-Soviet relations may improve even before the Geneva meeting because the American side has the possibility of undertaking many initiatives in this direction. The Soviet Union itself and the world wishes that this may be so. But -- as Moscow has repeated many times -- everything depends on the American President's stance.

International opinion is harboring new hopes in connection with the planned "summit." This news has been greeted with great satisfaction everywhere, for it is known that the international situation develops according to the state of relations between the two superpowers. It is difficult to imagine solving the main international problems today without dialogue along the Moscow-Washington line. American Secretary of State George Shultz said at a 3 July press conference that "this will be a very important meeting, and we are ready for very serious and businesslike talks." He added: "I wish to say that both leaders have agreed that they should talk with each other and that they want more constructive relations between both powers to emerge from this meeting."

Would anyone want anything else? Certainly not.

THREE JOURNALISTS IN BEIRUT ROBBED, NOT KIDNAPPED

LD101737 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] An event yesterday involving two Polish correspondents, Roman Czeniecki of PAP and Tadeusz Pasierbinski of TRYBUNA LUDU, and a representative of the FRG's DPA illustrates the disarray in Beirut. When they were returning from President Amin Gemayel's press conference, they were stopped by an armed gang of pillagers and robbed.

The assailants also took a car belonging to the DPA correspondent. It is characteristic that a radio station of the so-called Lebanese forces for some time after the incident had been reporting that two Polish journalists and one West German one were kidnapped and taken in an unknown direction.

HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER ON EDUCATION AMENDMENTS

PM081614 Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 18 Jun 85 p 3

[Interview With Professor Benon Miskiewicz, minister of science, higher education, and technology, by Wieslawa Kobusinska; date and place not given]

[Text] Kobusinska: The amendment to the higher education act was recently the subject of a discussion between Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski and higher school rectors. The amendment has encountered a very lively reaction from academics and students. What is the cause of this?

Miskiewicz: The ministry has been receiving opinions on the amendment to the higher education act from many different circles, mostly academic, including some outside the country. The government had long been working on a package of bills on higher education and educational institutions. The work involved many different aspects. These followed from observation of the life and work of higher education establishments and also from an analysis of critical assessments put forward by journalists, among others, pointing to the need for new solutions and the closing of legislation loopholes in the 4 May 1982 act. Let me remind you that the act was passed during the first 6 months of martial law, that is, in very precisely defined historical circumstances for our country.

Kobusinska: What new elements did the act bring to the functioning of science and higher education?

Miskiewicz: To begin with, it gave considerable powers to academic workers' self-government and even more extensive ones to student self-government. It restored elections to university governing bodies. It created in university practice a supremacy of collegiate rule over one-person rule.

These were new, broad, and far-reaching decisions in science and higher education legislation. The government was very consistent in their practical implementation.

Kobusinska: How did the academic community react to them?

Miskiewicz: A large proportion of the academic community reacted correctly. Those academics interpreted the authorities' intentions properly and adapted their functioning to the state nature of our higher schools and the socialist character of our state system. They saw self-government as an instrument with which to implement or improve implementation of the major tasks facing higher schools in the recent past. However, it became apparent that another section of the academic community failed to interpret correctly the idea of self-government contained in the 4 May 1982 act. Self-government was considered a formula enabling higher education establishments to alienate themselves from the overall fabric of our country's public life. Self-government was formally interpreted as freedom from anybody and anything, from public, economic, and cultural life. Any intervention in the life of higher schools by state factors was rejected. Ministers' requests for elucidation on certain actions were sometimes treated as intentional infringement of the higher schools' self-government principle. Certain academic communities understood self-government incorrectly, taking advantage of it to alienate themselves from the general norms of public life in our country. In many academic communities a debate began on whether this incorrect interpretation of self-government and the way the act of 4 May 1982 was being used against the state should be tolerated.

Kobusinska: What stand did the ministry take in view of such attitudes displayed by some academic communities?

Miskiewicz: We did everything possible to demonstrate the wrong ways adopted by certain university milieus and to show that self-government cannot be interpreted in the way we had observed in some higher schools. Our action did not bring any satisfactory results. The behavior of the academic community forced the authorities to reflect on whether it might not be advisable to change -- at least in part -- the existing legislation in order to prevent things taking place that would not only strike at the good name of our state but also obviously endanger the interests of academic establishments.

Kobusinska: Did higher education establishments fulfill their tasks in the past years?

Miskiewicz: Since 1982 we have been noting a fall in the number of completed research projects compared with the quota planned in centrally controlled programs. The number of persons who obtained a doctorate or were accorded the status of independent research worker has increased. The effectiveness of teaching and educational work was unsatisfactory. Some 70 percent of undergraduates had their results graded "fair" or, at the most, "above fair," and only 40 percent achieved "very good" or "good" results. These facts confirmed that certain academic milieus failed to appreciate the 4 May 1982 act.

We therefore considered it necessary to respond to the initiative of academic communities and prepare a bill amending the higher education act.

Kobusinska: Who exactly was in favor of the amendment project?

Miskiewicz: Many eminent men of learning spoke for it. We received opinions on the subject from social and political organizations, political parties, trade unions, and youth organizations.

Kobusinska: Which way will the amendment go?

Miskiewicz: We are not abandoning the central idea of the 4 May 1982 act.

The ammendment to the act will contain only provisions -- for the benefit of the authorities -- barring the academic communities from engaging in improper activities. The 1982 act contained legislative loopholes that prevented intervention in many situations occuring in higher schools, such as an incapacity to terminate an academic teacher's contract of employment if he deserts his post. The minister has no effective control over higher education establishments' teaching and educational programs. Today a university course syllabus -- with the exception of a block of so-called core subjects -- is set by the faculty board and given final approval by the senate. This results in course syllabuses often matching practical considerations rather than actual requirements through being geared to the interests of the staff of the given higher school.

Kobusinska: Can the ministry intervene in matters involving student self-government?

Miskiewicz: The extent of the amendment to the higher education act does not alter the existing policy lines pursued by the party and government with regard to academic communities. We uphold the political guarantees contained in the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress resolution, since we do not question the academic communities' privilege of self-government. We have retained academic elections. (Rectors, prorectors, deans, deputy deans, and heads and deputy heads of the departments of post-faculty [as published] studies are all elected.) We are merely proposing that elections conducted by electoral colleges be abandoned, leaving that privilege with the higher school senates. This is simply a matter of conforming to world practice. We want to remove the obligation contained in the act to consult on nominations to the post of prorector and deputy dean for undergraduate matters with representatives of the undergraduate community. Practice has shown that students have been rejecting the nominations of so-called strict pedagogues while supporting docile candidates who complied with their demands. However, young people's demands are not always compatible with the requirements and exigencies of our country and of discipline in their studies.

TU LEADER ON UNION REPRESENTATION IN SEJM

PM081506 Zielona Gora GAZETA LUBUSKA in Polish 12 Jun 85 p 3

[Interview with Zbigniew Cierpka, deputy chairman of the (National Trade Union Confederation (OPZZ), by KAR correspondent Irena Scholl; date and place not given]

[Text] Scholl: Can we already define the position of the trade unions -- or, more precisely, the OPZZ -- regarding Sejm elections?

Cierpka: We want to participate actively in the election campaign. As Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth signatories, we will coauthor the election declaration, and at the same time we will prepare our own union program. We live in socialist Poland and we want our country to develop; we want to be instrumental in its development.

Scholl: And in concrete terms?

Cierpka: The trade unions ought to be characterized by their realism, and that includes political realism. That is why our unions' election program will contain our basic recommendations and point to the methods of their realization. A better life means better work. There is no other way. Continuous growth in the working people's living standards, a speedier rate of housing contruction, and an efficient solution to the most essential social welfare problems depend on effective, well-organized work at all workplaces.

This is what we will strive to achieve. And that is why the election campaign must be brimming with creative thought and action because if the campaign were to become merely an occasion for extending the list of demands, recommendations, hopes, and wishes, nothing would come of it, except, obviously, further disappointments. We want the election campaign to open up wider and brighter horizons for us, but not through rose-colored glasses.

Scholl: Both your own program and the PRON election declaration -- which you will coauthor -- will serve as guideposts for the deputies in the future Sejm and also for those deputies who are trade union activists. There were few of those in this present term of office, which is just about to end....

Cierpka: Very few. Just 6, compared to 42 in the Home National Council, that is, the first popular parliament [1945-1947], and 47 in the constituent Sejm [January 1947]. After that, unfortunately, the numbers fell steadily. It was not until the Sejm's third term of office, that is, from 1961 to 1965, that an increase was noted, reaching 35. After that, there was another slump. There seems to be a certain regularity in the way in which periods of more dynamic national development coincide with wider representation of trade union activists in the Sejm. Hence the presence of people coming "straight from Poland" in the current Sejm: I am thinking of the parliamentary socioeconomic council, which includes a group of a dozen or so union activists.

Scholl: Until now, deputies-cum-trade unionists as a rule hailed from the central echelon activists....

Cierpka: We do not set great store by the deputies whom we recommend finding their way to the central lists by watching mainly central echelon activists take their seats in the Sejm. On the contrary, we are interested in seeing the highest possible numbers of union activists from enterprises enter the highest seat of power in our people's state. They will never forget whom they represent.

Scholl: How many union activists will run for election?

Cierpka: It is too early to tell at this time. Certainly every one of the 26 industrial sectors must have its own representative. The union group ought to be much more numerous: After all, we represent more than 5 million working people.

Scholl: An ambitious project. But it carries a responsibility. It is not enough to "fight" to get one's candidates on the election lists. It will be necessary to carry out a real campaign to ensure that unionists win the required number of votes.

Cierpka: And a very good thing that will be. This is exactly what we need: to show them against a broader background, a wider forum. Our unionists are modest. They do not seek the limelight. There are no "stars" among them of the kind there were a few years ago. This does them credit; but every movement, including the union movement, must have its representatives, must have names and persons with which it can be identified. Our unionists will have to consider carefully -- and do it together -- whose names they should be putting on the election lists....

Scholl: Thank you for the interview.

SHIPPING OFFICIAL ON MERCHANT FLEET DEVELOPMENT

PM091227 Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 20 Jun 85 p 3

[Interview in Szczecin with Ryszard Karger, managing director of the Polish Steamship Company (PZM), by Janusz Kochanowski; date, place not given]

[Text] Kochanowski: When in the late seventies the MS Boleslawiec was being launched in Scotland, you were dubbed "Poland's Onassis." Do you feel like an Onassis today, having just concluded the ceremony of hoisting the flag on MS Major Hubal?

Karger: That is an exaggeration. Just as it was an exaggeration when an English lord likened me to the Greek shipowner. But I must say that the Major Hubal is the 121st ship of PZM's tramp fleet, the total tonnage of which is 2.75 million DWT. And in that sense it can be said that we are among the world's largest and most versatile cargo carriers.

Kochanowski: This sounds optimistic, but it is common knowledge that for the past few years world shipping markets have been suffering a crisis -- one that has not spared our own maritime economy either.

Karger: We are not afraid of the crisis....

Kochanowski: This is evident from PZM's results, but how do you manage to achieve them?

Karger: The ability to anticipate demand and provide our merchant fleet with vessels whose parameters meet the requirements of our present and future customers have made us largely immune to the world crisis.

Kochanowski: Could you give us an example?

Karger: When in the years 1981-1982 our main cargo, that is, our Polish coal, was not available, we lost no time in finding alternative cargoes to carry. We continued to carry coal to Italy -- Canadian coal -- and we have never complained of having too little work.

Kochanowski: It is no secret that the Polish fleet is obsolete and in urgent need of radical modernization....

Karger: The number of our ships has fallen by about one-fifth of what it was just a few years ago. Whereas in 1980 the average age of our ships was 7.6 years, at present it is 10.2 years, and some vessels have reached the "retirement" age of 17 years. Consequently, one of the most urgent tasks facing the PZM is its modernization. That is also another effective anticrisis measure.

Kochanowski: Can our shipwards help with this?

Karger: Yes. It would be ideal if they could meet the needs of our domestic shipowners. But they cannot do that because they carry a heavy load of export contracts.. It is not for me to judge whether this is necessary or more profitable than building "for one's own," but I must say that the only Polish shipyard where we succeed in placing orders is the Szczecin Warski shipyard. We also use the services of foreign shipyards. The PZM never ceases to update its fleet. To give you an example, the MS Major Hubal is just one of seven ships with a displacement of 33,500 metric tons that is being built at the Szczecin shipyard.

There are still the Maciej Rataj, the Rodlo, the Powstaniec Listopadowy, the Bronislaw Czech, the Powstaniec Styczniowy, and the Batalion Czwartakow to follow. We are also having ships built in Argentina and Turkey. By 1990 we intend to start operating steam engine ships with coal-fired boilers, which are the latest rage in world shipping. The update of our fleet is the crucial factor that will decide whether Poland sinks or swims on the seas. We have a modernization program for our fleet extending up to 1990, and we are planning to start operating 61 new ships. Only then will we regain our 1979 fleet tonnage, but this time it will have a 40-percent higher cargo-carrying capacity. To achieve this target we need Z120 billion. We can raise two-thirds of that sum ourselves, and we do not want to reach into the state's coffers for the remaining amount. We believe that this is where the mechanisms of taxation policy ought to come in, according to the principles of the economic reform. We have already proved that the tramping fleet makes good profits even under crisis conditions and brings hard currency into the country. Our sound economic calculation confirms that the planned modernization can multiply our past results many times over. It is a pity that not everyone is convinced by our arguments.

Kochanowski: Thank you for the interview.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER WANTS MORE SWEDISH TRADE

PM091237 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 20 Jun 85 p 32

[Interview with Polish Construction and Construction Materials Industry Minister Stanislaw Kukuryka by Jolanta Liczbinska: "Swedish Construction Companies Back to Poland?" under the general heading "Poland" and "published by the Polish Embassy in cooperation with SVENSKA DAGBLADET's advertising department and INTERPRESS"]

[Text] [Liczbinska] Remembering that Poland was recently visited by the Swedish housing minister and representatives of Swedish construction companies, is it correct to draw the conclusion that Swedish builders are again on their way to build in our country?

[Kukuryka] Yes, you could say that. Our latest agreement points in the direction of such a development, but we want more comprehensive and deeper cooperation of a higher quality than the mere carrying out of individual projects. We for our part believe that such cooperation could promote the development and modernization of Poland's construction materials industry, which has a good chance of becoming our national industry. Today, Poland can offer valuable construction materials like granite, gypsum, and precious marble. On the other hand, we ourselves have a great demand for Swedish stone crushers. Our cooperation is based chiefly on compensation deals. In addition, we have plans to develop a coordinated construction export system for the developing countries. Thanks to such cooperation, Swedish investments in Poland could be paid for by profits from the exports to these markets.

[Liczbinska] Are there yet any fully formulated concrete proposals for such cooperation?

[Kukuruyka] Yes, one such proposal is for cooperation between our specialized Mostostal and Elektromontaz enterprises and Swedish companies. The above-mentioned enterprises are already well established and guarantee the highest quality. Another proposal is for building joinery from Stolbud for export both to developing countries and direct to Sweden. In exchange for the joinery materials we would want Swedish machines for working wood and equipment for our installation at Wolomin, which is already equipped with Swedish production lines. At the same time we would like to direct our Swedish partners' attention to Poland's production of construction machines.

Our Zremo and Bumar enterprises have already submitted a tender, and the Fabex-Zremb enterprise intends to build a cellular concrete and silicate tile and brick plant in a developing country in cooperation with Swedish companies.

[Liczbinska] How do you view the prospects for Polish-Swedish cooperation from the legal viewpoint?

[Kukuryka] On both sides we are hoping for joint venture agreements with the injection of Swedish captial. These companies would work both within the framework of bilateral agreements and in Third World markets. I would assure our Swedish partners who doubt whether Polish law allows the formation of such a company that the government proposal for legislation of this type is being worked out now. I expect that the Sejm will reach a decision on this in the course of its present mandate period; in other words, the proposal should be passed in a matter of weeks.

[Liczbinska] What contribution can Poland make to scientific-technological exchange?

[Kukurkya] Concerning materials science, our higher education institutions maintain a high international standard, particularly the Mining and Metallurgy Academy. For example, Professor Kalwas (a teacher at the above-mentioned school) has invented a new method of brick manufacture using volatile ash. In brick manufacture in the past a maximum of 20 percent ash was used. We already have one brickworks in Poland where the method is applied in practice. This is merely an example of what we have to offer, and closer cooperation would permit better investigation of each other's possibilities. I hope that in addition to the Swedish companies already established, such as Skanska, ABV, Siporex, Flygt AB, and AB Gyrpoc, other Swedish companies will also establish themselves in the Polish market in the near future. Finally I would like to say that in the new form of cooperation we will offer raw materials, well-trained engineers and technicians, and an enlarged construction materials industry.

ALCOHOLISM COMMISSION DISCUSSES WORK, FUNDING

LD092107 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] The work of alcoholic treatment centers and utilization of the antialcohol fund were discussed at a meeting of the Commission for Combatting Alcoholism at the Council of Ministers. Last year this fund amounted to over 6 billion zloty and 81 percent of it was used up. The largest amounts were spent on investments and on improving the center. Only 156 beds have been added to the addiction treatment wards and hospitals. At the moment only approximately 25,000 alcoholics can be treated simultaneously.

BRIEFS

COAL EXTRACTION, EXPORT STATISTICS -- [No dateline as received] This year the miners have already extracted 100 million metric tons of hard coal. Some 18 million metric tons have already been exported, including 12 million metric tons to the capitalist countries. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 10 Jul 85 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PRC MILITARY DELEGATION

AU101910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1847 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/7/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretray of the RCP, president of Romania, supreme commander of the Romanian Armed Forces, received on July 10 a military delegation of the People's Republic of China led by Zhang Aiping, member of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, state councillor, minister of national defence of that country, now on a friendly viist to Romania.

The chief delegate thanked for having been received by the Romanian head of state and conveyed him warm greetings from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Li Ziannian, president of the People's Republic of China, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Consultative Commission of the CCP, chairman of the Central Military Commission of that country. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed a warm salute and best wishes to the party and state leaders of the People's Republic of China.

During the interview emphasis was placed with satisfaction on the ties of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, which follow an ascending course in keeping with summit understandings. Stress was also laid on the broad opportunities for the further growth of bilateral relations in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other spheres, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, socialism and collaboration throughout the world.

Current international issues were also approached with emphasis on the concern over the particularly serious tension reached in the world as an outcome of the escalating arms race, and the (?persisting) states of tension and conflict in various regions of the globe. In that context, it was stressed that firm action should be taken for the cessation of the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, for a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for the assertion of the detente, collaboration and peace policy.

The need was also underscored to eliminate the use and threat of force from international relations, solve all interstate conflicts and litigious issues by peaceful means and the way of negotiations.

It was assessed that a just and equitable solution could be given to the complex problems of our days only if all the states, whatever their size or social system, had taken an active and equal part. The interview which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere was attended by Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence, Lieutenant-General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defence and secretary of the High Political Council of the Army.

CANADIANS DISCUSS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT COOPERATION

AU091947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1827 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/7/1985 -- A delegation of Canada's Candu, led by Jacques Howett, president of the organization and vice president of Versatile Vickers, has recently paid a visit to Romania. During their talks with the Romanian side, they reiterated Candu's interest and, respectively, the interest of the Canadian firms manufacturing nuclear equipment in stepping up efforts to commission ahead of schedule the nuclear electric power plant at Cernavoda and in cooperating with Romania in the building of nuclear power plants in third countries.

Romania builds its first nuclear electric power plant at Cernavoda on the Danube, in cooperating with Canada. The project, (?whose) final installed generating capacity will stand at 3,500 MW, is about to be finalized. The bases of the two countries' cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy were laid in an agreement signed as early as 1977. The document stipulated that Canada deliver complex equipment for the plant's operation, supply the know how for the manufacture of such equipment in Romania, and train Romanian specialists in relevant Canadian units. In 1980, the agreement was followed by an understanding on technical exchanges between Romania's State Committee for Nuclear Power and the Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.

The cooperation between the Romanian and Canadian specialists have been very successful. In April 1985, during President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Canada, the executives of the Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd, highly assessed the Romanian specialists' expertise in the attainment of the targets contained in the two agreements.

By and large, Romania will build ten Candu-system generator sets, being ready by now to cooperate with Canada in the building of nuclear electric power plants in other countries, too.

As a matter of fact, the statement on the long-term development of economic ties, adopted during the Romanian head of state's visit to Canada last April, emphasized the joint wish to boost bilateral cooperation in the realization of the nuclear energy projects now under construction in Romania and to identify new, mutually profitable forms of cooperation in the field, the realization of projects in third markets included.

The building of nuclear electric power plants, with a total installed generating capacity of 700 MW in 1985, 4,500 MW in 1990 and about, 10,000 MW in 1995, is a major components of Romania's energy programme, which also sets as priority targets the tapping of the Danube's and inland rivers' water power potential, the building of coal- and oil shales-fuelled thermal power stations and the utilization, in various forms, of other sources of energy.

Focus on Supply of Reactors

AU101649 Paris AFP in English 1644 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest, July 10 (AFP) -- Discussions over the completion of Romania's first nuclear power station took place today between Romanian officials and a delegation from the Canadian company, Candu Industries, the government news agency AGERPRES said here.

Canada is providing equipment and technical assistance for the 3,500-megawatt station at Cernavoda, on the River Danube near the Romanian capital, under a 1977 agreement between the two countries. The possibility of cooperation in building power stations for other markets was also discussed with the Canadian delegation, led by Candu Industries President Jack Howett, the agency said.

The Candu reactor, unlike currently operational models of nuclear generators, runs on unenriched, rather than on enriched uranium, and thus can be independently operated by a country that has no uranium-enrichment facilities.

Romania ordered the first Candu reactor in 1978 at a price of 400 million dollars, making it the first Eastern bloc country to turn to the West for nuclear technology. Discussions have centered on the supply of as many as 16 Candu reactors, with the first due for completion this year, but there have been widespread doubts that this deadline can be met.

LEADERS, AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION ON EXPANDING TIES

Ceausescu Receives Official

AU101905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/7/1985 -- On Wednesday, July 10, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Brian Thomas Burke, premier of Western Australia who is paying a visit to Romania. The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial a salute on behalf of Robert Hawke, prime minister of Australia. At the same time, the premier of Western Australia expressed high appreciation for the successes the Romanian people had scored in the economic and social development of the country and pointed out that the new waterway in Romania -- the Danube-Black Sea Canal -- was a great work that few countries of the world could have achieved. Thanking for the message and the words of appreciation expressed, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed the prime minister of Australia a warm salute and best wishes.

During the interview, it was pointed out that the Romanian-Australian relations had followed a positive course in the last few years. Furthermore, it was considered that the results scored so far in the field of bilateral collaboration, as well as the growing economic potential of the two countries offered favourable conditions for the further expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. The need was highlighted for action for a most efficient capitalization of existing possibilities, with a view to expanding goods exchange and diversifying cooperation in production, of initiating new actions of long-term collaboration to open lasting prospects to the economic links between Romania and Australia. In that context, a series of problems were approached concerning the import from Western Australia of substantial amounts of iron ore and other raw materials in exchange for products of the Romanian machine-building industry, and the possibilities were discussed of using the Danube-Black Sea Canal for the transportation of Australian products.

Furthermore, aspects were analysed of the current international life, with emphasis on the need to do everything possible to check the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, halt the arms race and achieve a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, establish a climate of peace, understanding and collaboration, eradicate underdevelopment and build a new world economic order.

The interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania.

Also present were David Parker, minister of energy and mineral resources of Western Australia, and Lang Hancock, president of Hancock Prospecting Ltd.

Oprea, Burke View Cooperation

AU102012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/7/1985 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, met on Wednesday, July 10, with Brian Thomas Burke, premier of Western Australia, with whom he examined the stage and prospects of the Romanian-Australian links and the possibilities of developing and expanding collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Western Australia. On the occasion, new fields of collaboration were analysed, just as measures providing for the capitalization of the possibilities of bilateral cooperation and the rise in Romanian-Australian economic exchanges.

RELATIONS WITH USSR VIEWED ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU091543 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jul 85 p 5

[Editorial Article: "A Lasting Foundation for Developing Relations of Friendship and Many-Sided Romanian-Soviet Cooperation"]

[Text] Today marks the 15th anniversary of the signing of the new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between Romania and the USSR, an important event in the chronicle of Romanian-Soviet relations. It is with feelings of satisfaction that our people and the Soviet people view the constant upward evolution of friendly and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries, both in the comprehensive work of building socialism and communism, in the international arena, and in the struggle for safeguarding peace and for a better and more just world.

In developing the provisions of the first treaty, which for more than 20 years outlined the framework of fruitful relations of alliance between Romania and the USSR, the document signed on 7 July 1970 summed up the experience gained in relations between our peoples and at the same time reflected the desire of the two countries to constantly strengthen their friendship and cooperation on the unshakable basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and comradely assistance. Under conditions of a new historic stage, the treaty crowned the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries and between their advanced social, democratic, and revolutionary forces that have often assisted each other throughout the years in the struggle for national and social liberation and for a better life. Consolidated in the latter part of World War II through the blood jointly shed by the Romanian and Soviet soldiers during the battles waged shoulder to shoulder in order to crush fascism, these relations were elevated to a new and qualitatively higher level after the working people gained power in Romania, thus finding solid resources in the agreement of social system, basic aspirations, and supreme goals that inspire the two countries.

Strengthening Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship is part and parcel of the foreign policy promoted by our party and state, the constant focus of which is -- as a permanent principle -- continuously deepening cooperation and solidarity with socialist countries, primarily with neighboring socialist countries, and great importance being attached to expanding and deepening friendly cooperation with the USSR.

Reiterating this basic orientation stipulated in the documents of the party congresses and national conferences, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in the cable sent to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on his election as CPSU Central Committee general secretary: "I am firmly convinced that in acting together we will ensure the constant strengthening of relations of close Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation, militant solidarity between our parties and states, and the expansion and deepening of fruitful collaboration and cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological, and other fields of socialist and communist construction to the benefit of our peoples and of the general cause of socialism and peace."

The treaty signed 15 years ago has proved a strong instrument for constantly expanding multifaceted Romanian-Soviet cooperation. Of particular importance for the upward evolution of these relations were the joint declaration of 1976 and other documents signed by Romania and the USSR at the highest level -- documents which, by enriching and giving concrete shape to the treaty provisions, have constituted fruitful programs to expand and deepen mutually advantageous cooperation.

It is to the merit of the RCP and the CPSU, the leading political forces in the two countries, that through close relations of friendship and cooperation, the general development of Romanian-Soviet relations have been ensured. Within this framework, a decisive role has been played and is being played by summit talks, understandings concluded, and decisions made, thus giving an impetus to cooperation between our parties, countries, and pecples. In this respect the Moscow meeting of March 1985 between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev was an event of particular importance in the constantly upward evolution of relations of close Romanian-Soviet friendly cooperation.

The Romanian public views with satisfaction the fact that in the time that has elapsed since this treaty was signed, these relations are an image of extensive fruitful cooperation in all fields; the development of relations at a political, economic scientific-technological, and cultural level between the two neighboring and friendly countries is of particular importance for our peoples and for the affirmation of the force and prestige of socialism in the world.

In the spirit of the treaty provisions, cooperation in the economic area has developed and diversified; it bears important weight in overall bilateral relations as throughout these years the USSR has ranked first in our country's foreign economic relations. Significant for the high rate at which economic cooperation between Romania and the USSR is developing is the fact that the provisions of the cooperation agreement for the period of the current 5-year plan have been exceeded substantially and that this year alone the exchange of material goods are to increase some 40 percent compared with last year. At the same time, production specialization and sharing are expanding, including highly efficient forms and the joint construction of important industrial projects.

Along with expanding bilateral relations, Romania acts to develop cooperation within CEMA in order to solve, through joint efforts and in keeping with agreements concluded at the Moscow summit meeting, important problems of economic development of the two countries and of all member-countries. Likewise, in the spirit of sound relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries, cooperation in such fields as science, culture, and art has considerably developed by constantly expanding and diversifying during the past years. At the same time, exchanges of experience at a party and state level, between mass and civic organizations, and in various fields of common interest have developed and continue to develop.

The treaty provisions are given concrete shape also in cooperation between Romania and the USSR in the international arena, where the two countries, together with the other socialist states and democratic and anti-imperialist forces, are acting to eliminate the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, halt the arms race -- primarily the nuclear arms race, and to achieve detente and understanding. In the belief that the success of the Soviet-American Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons would be of great importance in achieving those major goals, Romania welcomed the USSR's statements on instituting a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of new missiles and expressed the hope that the United States will appropriately respond to such constructive measures. In light of concern about ensuring international relations of trust and mutual respect, Romania and the USSR advocate solving disputes between states by negotiations; this is an important condition for the peaceful development and progress of all peoples.

On the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Between Romania and the USSR, the Romanian people convey to the Soviet people warm congratulations and at the same time express the conviction that the relations of Romanian-Soviet alliance and multifaceted, friendly cooperation will constantly develop to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, peace, and international understanding.

JARUZELSKI CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS FOR HOME

Seen Off at Airport

LD101614 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Ljubljana, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, ended his official and friendly visit to the SFRY and left by air for Warsaw this afternoon. At Ljubljana's Brnik Airport the prominent visitor was seen off by Andrej Marinc, Dusan Sinigoj, Joze Smole, and other highest-ranking representatives of the sociopolitical life of Slovenia.

Before leaving Gen Jaruzelski said in a statement for Zagreb Television that his visit to Yugoslavia represented a great contribution to the better understanding of our problems. We exchanged experiences and made decisions that will have a beneficial effect on future results both in the field of the economy and in the entire sphere of socioeconomic and political relations, Gen Jaruzelski said.

France Popit, president of the Slovenia LC Central Committee Presidium, gave a luncheon at Brdo near Kranj today in honor of the visitor from friendly Poland and his aides. On this occasion the need was reaffirmed for maintaining more frequent contacts while respecting the political and socioeconomic specific characteristics of our country and the PPR.

Communique Issued

LD102003 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- The joint Yugoslav-Polish communique was released today. It runs as follows:

At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, paid an official and friendly visit to the SFRY between 8 and 10 July 1985.

Wojciech Jaruzelsi laid a wreath at the Tome of the Unknown Soldier on Mount Avala, visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center, and laid a wreath on President Tito's grave.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, was received by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. During a cordial and friendly conversation, they discussed further development of bilateral relations and cooperation and exchanged views on the most important international issues.

During the meeting between Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual respect and understanding, a positive evaluation was made of the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR. Readiness was expressed for these relations and cooperation to be further developed on the basis of well-known and mutually acceptable principles.

Vidoje Zarkovic and Wojciech Jaruzelski briefed each other on the topical questions of socialist development in the two countries and the tasks and activities of the LCY and the PZPR in internal affairs.

They also exchanged views on the most important international questions and in particular on the themes concernng the relations, state of affairs, and developments in the workers' and other progressive movements in the world and on the international activity of the LCY and the PZPR.

The talks were attended on the LCY side by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and on the PZPR side by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; and Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, director of the Chancery of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat.

During the talks between Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, views were exchanged on the development of bilateral cooperation and also on topical questions of international relations. They also exchanged information on the socioeconomic development of the two countries. The meetings and talks took place in the atmosphere of friendship, mutual appreciation, and understanding characteristic of relations between the SFRY and the PPR.

Wojciech Jaruzelski also visited Slovenia SR, where he had meetings with the highest-ranking leaders of the republic, who briefed him on the development of Slovenia SR. Views were exchanged on a number of issues of bilateral relations and on promotion of cooperation.

The talks between Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, were attended on the Yugoslav side by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Spasoje Medenica, member of the FEC; Zoran Miskovic, secretary general of the FEC; Milivoje Maksic, SFRY ambassador to the PPR; and Metodij Smilevski, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade. They were attended on the Polish side by Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs; Lieutenant General Michal Janiszewski, chief of the Office of the Council of Ministers; Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade; and Wiktor Kinecki, PPR ambassador to the SFRY.

The two sides expressed great satisfaction at the successful development of the traditionally friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the SFRY and the PPR on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, equality, non-interference, and respect for the independent ways of socialist development and different international positions of the two countries. Stress was placed on the importance of regular meetings and dialogues at the highest political level, which has always represented an important contribution to mutual relations and enriched them and provided inspiration for and given a fresh impetus to successful cooperation.

A positive assessment was made within the framework of the whole of Yugoslav-Polish cooperation between sociopolitical organizations at all levels, contacts between republics, provinces, and voivodships, and cooperation between towns, economic organizations, and scientific and cultural institutions. Both sides emphasized the importance of expanding contacts between SAWPY and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, trade unions, and veterans' and youth organizations of the two countries, for the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Polish relations. The further widening and deepening of these contacts will contribute to better mutual acquaintance and understanding.

The two sides considered the state of bilateral economic cooperation with particular attention and took note with satisfaction of its successful and dynamic development. Commodity trade has risen for 3 successive years and in 1984 reached the highest level ever achieved. These results indicate that the targets set in the trade agreement for the period from 1983 to 1985 will be surpassed.

Achievements in economic cooperation and both sides' interest in its further development have opened up the prospects of stable, long-term economic relations between the two countries. Satisfaction was expressed on both sides at the successful conclusion of consultations between planning and foreign trade officials on long-term economic cooperation. A protocol was signed on the basic trends in economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries from 1986 to 1990, envisaging a volume of exchange of nearly $5 billion, an increase of about 60 percent over the preceding 5-year period. The prerequisites and possibilities for promoting economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000 will also be considered.

The main directions in which cooperation should be promoted are industrial cooperation and specialization and long-term cooperation in the field of raw and reproduction materials. A significant increase in industrial cooperation and specialization is envisaged in the motor industry, power generation installations, electronics, ferrous metallurgy, chemistry, agricultural machinery, and so forth. There are also favorable conditions for and joint interest in developing cooperation in other fields as well, such as in food production, transport, tourism, and joint activities in other countries' markets.

Scientific-technological cooperation, in which important results have been achieved, is assuming growing importance. Stress was placed on the interest felt in its even more intensified development and expansion.

A positive assessment was made of the work of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. Its contribution to the development of cooperation and to deciding the directions of its further development was pointed out.

Attention was drawn to the importance of cultural and scientific cooperation and cooperation in public information media for the development of friendship and mutual understanding between the people of the two countries. Both sides expressed readiness to continue to diversify this cooperation.

The two sides emphasized the historical significance of the victory over fascism in World War II to which both Yugoslavia and Poland, as parts of the anti-Hitler coalition, greatly contributed. In the year of the 40th anniversary of that victory, the SFRY and the PPR, remembering their enormous sacrifices, are pointing to the need for all states and people to intensify efforts in order to eliminate the threats to peace and to ensure a secure and peaceful future for the world.

While examining international problems, Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, expressed their profound concern over the increasingly complex international situation, characterized by the intense arms race, particularly the nuclear one. The gap between the developed and developing countries continues to widen. The existing hotbeds of crisis remain unresolved while new ones continue to spring up.

The two sides resolutely stressed the need for concrete measures aimed at relaxing international tension, consolidating peace and security, and realizing detente as a universal process as well as at a faster economic growth in developing countries. All countries, both great and small, have a duty and responsibility to make their full contribution to realizing these goals.

The two sides agreed that the continuation and intensification of the arms race and its escalation to other spheres, including space, represent the greatest threat to peace and security. They both resolutely call for an end to the arms race and support all forms of bilateral and multilateral negotiations that could lead to that.

The two countries also express hope that the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the complex of issues relating to space and nuclear weapons -- strategic and medium-range -- will lead to concrete agreements on how to reduce the nuclear threat, end the arms race on earth, and prevent it from escalating into space, and continue to reduce the existing stocks of nuclear weapons to the point of their complete elimination, in keeping with the proclaimed objectives of the negotiations.

The two sides are in favor of efforts to bring about meaningful negotiations on disarmament in multilateral forums, primarily in the UN General Assembly and the Geneva conference on disarmament. Multilateral and bilateral negotiations on individual issues of disarmament are meaningful insofar as they complement each other and lead to the same goal, i.e. the end to the arms race, the nuclear one, in particular, and to the opening of the process of genuine disarmament. Both the SFRY and the PPR welcome all concrete initiatives that will lead to this.

Both sides stress the importance of the third special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and the need for as thorough preparations as possible to be carried out in order to secure its successful outcome. All the countries of the world have a legitimate interest in peace and equal security for all.

The SFRY and the PPR reiterate the CSCE process' importance for and its role in safeguarding stability and peace in Europe. The principles and decisions of the Helsinki Final Act remain the fundamental factor in the efforts to strengthen peace, security, and bring about detente. Both sides are resolute in stressing that all countries have a duty to strictly adhere to the Final Act's principle about the inviolability of the existing borders and the respect for the territorial integrity of all states. Any attempt to dispute it and violation of that principle, in particular, is directly detrimental to the cause of peace, security, and cooperation both in Europe and the world. The aims embodied in the Helsinki Final Act could be consistently realized with full respect for all parts of the Final Act.

The two sides expressed their readiness to invest efforts to make the work and the outcome of the Stockholm conference as successful as possible. The successful outcome of this conference will create conditions necessary for the second stage of the conference, i.e. the negotiations on disarmament in Europe. This will contribute to an improvement in the political climate and impart new stimulus to the detente process.

Concern was voiced over the fact that old hotbeds of crisis remain unresolved while new ones continue to crop up, endangering world peace and security. Although the two sides differ in their assessments of some events on the international scene, they agree that it is necessary to use political means in the search for the ways out of the crisis, with full recognition of the principles of independence, autonomy, and noninterference.

They are both consistent in their support for all peoples' right to an independent development and for the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racial discrimination, and against all forms of foreign domination and interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Both sides called for an early and total elimination of the remnants of colonialism in Africa, for the recognition and realization of the rights of the peoples of Palestine and Namibia to freedom and independence.

The two sides stressed the importance and the significant role of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent global factor in the efforts to consolidate peace and promote international cooperation and security of all countries.

The two sides also stated that the difficult economic situation in the world, the negative effects of which are hitting the developing countries hardest, calls for urgent measures to change international economic relations on just and democratic bases.

The SFRY and PPR stressed the importance of the United Nations in the struggle for safeguarding and strengthening international peace and security in the world, for free and independent development, for the promotion of comprehensive equitable cooperation among all countries and people. Particular emphasis was placed on the significance of the UN General Assembly's jubilee session convened to mark the 40th anniversary of the organization's founding and readiness expressed to contribute to further promoting the UN role in the struggle for peace, security, development, and democratization of international relations.

Milka Planinc and Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed satisfaction with the course of the talks and stressed their conviction that the visit and its outcome will contribute to the further successful development of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

On behalf of the highest party and state organs, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers has extended invitations to the president of the SFRY Presidency, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the president of the FEC, to pay official friendly visits to the PPR. The invitations have been accepted with pleasure.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets With Planinc

LD101817 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], today met Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general. During the talks, which were also attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Miljan Komatina, secretary general of the conference on disarmament, reference was made to the most important problems facing the world community. Stress was laid on the great possibility of the UN and the Nonaligned Movement in overcoming the present international tension, as well as the need for further strengthening the constructive role of the UN and the nonaligned countries in negotiations and reviving the policy of detente.

The president of the FEC stressed that in the future the SFRY would continue to do its utmost to strengthen peace and security and equitable international cooperation.

Discusses International Issues

LD102115 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1718 GMT 10 Jul 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG) -- The United Nations is directly or indirectly engaged in the quest for peaceful solutions to all world crisis, Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar told the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG today. Perez de Cuellar is here on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Speaking about the difficulties the United Nations is encountering in settling individual political problems in the world, Perez de Cuellar pointed to the absence of readiness on the part of those most responsible to help solve the problems facing the world community. In this connection he cited the Iraqi-Iranian war saying that the U.N. secretary-general cannot be expected to solve such a problem when the two directly confronted sides do not display the necessary determination to solve it.

Perez de Cuellar said he was not optimistic about an early solving of the economic problems of the world, including the debts of the developing countries, noting that there is no adequate general readiness to continue dialogue on these questions.

The secretary-general holds that the developed countries should be more flexible and should concentrate more on the solving of specific development problems as that is in the interest of all. He pointed out that the developing countries, too, should persevere in their efforts at expanding cooperation with the developed countries and among themselves.

Referring to the mounting world terrorism, Perez de Cuellar said that the U.N. had passed several resolutions concerning this problem and continues efforts at halting the wave of terrorism.

However, not all can be described as terrorism, he said. The struggle of the Palestinian people or the struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid cannot be called terrorism, he stressed.

The forthcoming commemoration of the 40th anniversary of foundation of the United Nations, said the secretary-general, will be an occasion to examine not only the links between the United Nations and member-countries, and their responsibilities, but also bilateral relations among the member-countries themselves.

Speaking about Yugoslavia's cooperation with and activities in the United Nations, the U.N. secretary-general emphasized that Yugoslavia sets an example of full cooperation with the world organization in all its activities. In this respect, said Perez de Cuellar, the world organization has always enjoyed broad support and understanding from Yugoslavia.

Departs for Vienna

LD102102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, who as a guest of the FEC was on an official visit to the SFRY, left by plane for Vienna this afternoon. During his visit to the SFRY the UN secretary general held talks with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and also met with Milka Planinc, chairman of the FEC.

Perez de Cuellar was received by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Lazar Mojsov, member of the SFRY Presidency. In Slovenia he held talks with prominent political personalities.

At Belgrade airport in Surcin, Perez de Cuellar was seen off by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Zivojin Jazic, assistant federal secretary; Nikola Cicanovic, department head in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Miljan Komatina, secretary general of the conference on disarmament in Geneva; (Nabuaki Oda) director of the UN Public Information Office in Belgrade; and other personalities.

PLANINC CHAIRS FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION

LD102157 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- At today's session the Federal Executive Council [FEC], with Milka Planinc in the chair, discussed the analysis of the implementation of the economic policy this year and in this connection adopted several assessments and resolutions.

According to a Federal Secretariat for Information statement, it was stated at the session that this year's socioeconomic development continued to be burdened by previously accumulated problems and contradictions. This fact is particularly reflected in a big increase in prices. Accelerated price increases have brought about instability and insecurity in economic activity and a fall in the standard of living. This has above all affected the economy's export orientation, since greater opportunities now exist for realizing revenue on the domestic market.

This year's economic results fall short of those envisaged or thought possible, it was stated at the session. However, the FEC thinks that, providing qualitative factors gain priority in economic activity and all subjects consistently and efficiently implement the economic policy measures as set by this year's resolution, it is realistic to expect economic activity to accelerate in the coming months.

Industrial production has increased by 3.5 percent. It has almost reached the projected level. Increased economic activity has been recorded in transport, the construction industry, and other sectors. As for agriculture, attention was drawn to numerous difficulties affecting this sector, above all the high price of fertilizers and lack of working capital. This year's wheat harvest is expected to yield about 5 million tons. Foreign exchange revenues from tourism is up 7 percent from the same period last year while the demand for package arrangements has increased by 25 percent. The number of people in jobs increased by about 2 percent. Most new jobs were created in the economy, as a result of certain revival in industrial production. However, this has not reduced the number of people looking for jobs.

In foreign trade the trends are not in line with what was envisaged. Total exports increased by 5 percent with exports to the convertible markets rising by 2 percent. At the same time imports rose by 10 percent, which means that the coverage of imports by exports was also reduced. On the other hand, we have met all our foreign financial obligations, thus reducing the country's overall foreign debts by $170 million.

Relations of supply and demand are more balanced this year. The situation on the market is more favorable and somewhat quieter. However, this means that stocks of finished products are on the increase.

None of this, however, has brought the prices down due to the continued long-term and multiple inflation factors. The FEC, however, stresses that monthly price increases have of late decelerated and that tendency will probably continue to the end of the year.

In view of all this the FEC thinks that it is necessary to carry out as soon as possible the program of additional operative measures for implementing the current economic policy and to efficiently implement the already adopted measures and regulations as envisaged by this year's resolution. At the same time the FEC thinks that it is necessary for all other factors of economic policy and economic subjects to examine and operatively apply their own programs of measures and activities.

VLAJKOVIC PRESIDES OVER PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD102127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency today held a session presided over by Radovan Vlajkovic. President Vlajkovic briefed the Presidency on the results of his visits to the African countries of Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Angola. It was judged that the talks held with the highest leaders of these countries had contributed to the strengthening of traditionally good and friendly relations and that they were a fresh impetus to expanding comprehensive bilateral cooperation, in particular in the area of economy where there were unused possibilities.

The particular importance of these visits, it was said at the session, was that they were paid at the time of a complex international-political and economic situation that was especially negatively reflected in the situation in Africa, and primarily in the south of the continent, where the stable and independent development of individual nonaligned countries was threatened. Full support was expressed to the Frontline States for their struggle against the pressure and aggression of South Africa and for the preservation of independence, integrity and free development.

The Presidency pointed out the exceptional importance of the exchange of views and the determination, strongly expressed at the talks, to contribute to further strengthen the capacity for action of the Nonaligned Movement in order to overcome the present situation and open up the possibilities for solving international-political and economic problems through negotiations and by involving the widest international community. In that context, it was pointed out at the session, the forthcoming ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in Luanda plays an important role.

It was pointed out that in all these talks the participants condemned the policy of apartheid and the South African racist regime's maneuvers aimed at halting, by means of illegal measures, the process of granting independence to Namibia, and that they laid stress on the need for the speedier, consistent and unconditional application of Resolution 435, that would eliminate the constant tension and instability in that part of the world.

The Presidency endorsed a report on the recent official and friendly visit of Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency, to the Mongolian People's Republic. It was judged that this visit and the talks held with Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and other high-ranking Mongolian personages would help expand the traditionally good and freindly relations between the two countries.

At the session particular stress was placed on the two countries' joint appraisal of the UN's role in preserving peace, as well as their appraisal of the Nonaligned Movement's importance and its contribution to the settling of the acute political and economic problems burdening the international community.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, briefed the Presidency on the visit she paid to the USSR. It was judged that this visit would contribute to further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

ZARKOVIC CHAIRS MEETING ON KOSOVO PLATFORM

AU092101 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] At its session today chaired by Vidoje Zarkovic, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee discussed some current ideopolitical problems of the implementation of the LCY Central Committee platform on Kosovo, acquainted itself with the measures that are being taken to stabilize the political situation in the province, and assessed public reaction to the discussions conducted recently about this problem in respective social institutions and sociopolitical organizations. The highest officials of the federation took part in the work of the session. Ivan Stambolic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Central Committee of the Serbia LC, submitted the opening speech.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed that the struggle for the stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo is a joint task of all the socialist self-managing forces in our country, and not only of those in Kosovo and in Serbia, although their obligations and responsibilities for the flow of this social action are certainly greater. It is necessary that one should act everywhere in an organized and synchronized fashion, so that one may ensure action unity, direct cooperation, and responsibility of the subjective forces in the republics and provinces, and of the organs and organizations of the federation on the struggle for combating the irredentists, a resolute halt to and prevention of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, the return of those who wish to come back, securing the constitutional and legal assurances for the citizens, and unmasking the nationalist activities in all the communities.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium assesses that the situation in Kosovo is still burdened with various political, economic, developmental, and other difficulties and dangers which, unless they are resolved through unified and efficient action, may have a negative influence on the political security situation in the province, in Serbia, and in the country in general. The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, especially those who emigrate under pressure, continues. Regardless of the initial results and the return of some of the families that had emigrated, this aggravates the complex situation, especially in relations among nationalities, and provokes concern.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium points out that a critical reexamination of the activities of the subjective forces in Kosovo, in Serbia, and in the country in general in implementing the LCY platform on Kosovo, is a precondition for the successful implementation of further ideopolitical actions and for a concrete solution to all the problems on which the comprehensive stabilization of the situation in the province and its overall self-managing socialist development depend. This is not helped by public statements and positions leading to divisions and mistrust, in which the perception of the problem is colored by territorial or national, instead of class revolutionary, criteria. This may have harmful and undesirable far-reaching consequences for the relations among nationalities, brotherhood and unity and equality of the peoples and nationalities.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium stresses that the press, the radio, and television have a particularly important role and responsibility in creating a climate which will encourage the mobilization of all the progressive forces in daily action for the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo and opposing all the attempts to sow doubt in the readiness and ability of our society to master these problems and to ensure a stable development on the basis of socialist self-management and brotherhood and unity.

During the session today, as part of the preparations for one of the forthcoming sessions of the LCY Central Committee, the Presidium discussed the theses about ideopolitical problems and tasks of the LC in the implementation of the social role and the position of the young generation in society. It also fixed the agenda of the coming 18th session of the LCY Central Committee, which is scheduled for 19 July. The Central Committee will discuss the realization of the constitutional position of workers in associated labor in deciding on and controlling income and social reproduction funds, the role and the work of the Central Committee, and the report on 1 year's work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

MILIC, OLUJIC, NIKOLIC APPEALS CONSIDERED

LD092237 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- A session of the Criminal Council of the Serb Supreme Court took place today. The council is considering the appeals by Miodrag Milic, Dragomir Olujic, and Milan Nikolic to the sentences passed by Belgrade District Court for acts of enemy propaganda. As is known Milic was sentenced to 2 years, Olujic to 1 year, and Nilolic to 18 months imprisonment.

As the judge reporting on the case, Dr Jovan Pavlica, president of the Council of the Serb Supreme Court, presented in a detailed, comprehensive way all the elements of this voluminous and complex court case. He also read out statements in the extensive appeals to the sentences imposed by the district court and the reply to them by the Public Prosecutor's Office. The appeals written separately by the accused and separately by their defense counsel mostly reiterate and elaborate on the well-known defense statements made during the main hearing: that these are scholarly works by the accused that cannot be considered enemy propoaganda; or that they treat historic events that do not come under the domain of judicial protection. The appeals also challenged the parts of the verdict statement that state that the accused read their tracts or gave them to others to read.

The reply by the Public Prosecutor's Office and the statement by Serb Deputy Republican Public Prosecutor Stojan Miletic rebutted all these submissions and pointed out, among other things, that the achievements of the national liberation struggle and of socialist construction are an inseparable part of our current reality and of our sociopolitical situation. The court of the first instance therefore did not require expert historians to judge whether these achievements had been placed under a threat. The court of the first instance had already rejected the existence of a link between the texts and the statements made by the accused and scholarly work and demonstrated that all this was done to carry out enemy propaganda and accordingly reference cannot be to an offense involving a process of thought but to an action.

VRHOVEC SPEAKS ON CURRENT 'DIFFICULTIES'

LD042157 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1031 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Kumrovec, 4 Jul (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of War Veterans' Day and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and life in freedom, a large people's meeting was held in Kumrovec in front of the house in which Tito was born.

The meeting, addressed by Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, was attended by several thousand war veterans, Pioneers, young people, working people and citizens from Hrvatsko Zagorje and neighboring Slovenia.

Referring to the present difficulties of our development, Vrhovec said that our position today is not sound, and that there is no easy way out of it, but the longer we avoid facing reality the harder it will be to resolve it. We have the opportunity to pursue the course of stabilization more rapidly and more resolutely and to ensure further progress and Yugoslavia's higher reputation. However, no one will give us all this as a present; we have to achieve it all on our own by greater knowledge, better work, increased efforts, enhanced responsibility and greater unity. Making reference to the country's large foreign debts, Vrhovec said that we often behave as if the situation is not serious enough and as if we still had enough room for sloppiness and for everybody to pursue his own narrow interests. We have had many meetings, adopted many conclusions and still we have not done much. We are all directing criticism at someone else instead of turning to ourselves first. This applies not only to workers in factories or officials in municipalities but to us, up in the most responsible bodies.

Stressing that self-management is the highest form of democratic relations and human freedom, Vrhovec warned, however, that it calls for the highest degree of social responsibility. If it is to be equated with idleness and egoism that would be the end of self-management. This would whet the appetite of those who support hegemonist unitarism and centralism, who believe that technocratism is a guarantee of economic progress.

It is no fault of the Constitution or the democratic character of our political system that such tendencies are gaining groud. Every system, and our system of self- management, in particular, depends on the activity of society's organized forces and in our case primarily on the activity and unity of the LC and the responsibility of communists in leading positions. He then remarked that the Constitution clearly defines the sovereignty of the republics, but that in no way does it provide for the statization of any of the republics, which unfortunately is happening today.

Josip Vrhovec then said that whenever we as a society found ourselves in difficulties, the enemy took the opportunity to raise its head, to rally together in order to achieve the common goal of destroying our federative community of equal nations and nationalities and thwarting our socialist self-managing development. We shall successfully counter all antisocialist forces and all kinds of nationalisms that are on the increase, only by trying to resolve our present difficulties through strengthening and not weakening the revolutionary achievements of our coexistence.

If we are to increase our people's confidence in our brand of socialism we must not, Vrhovec said in conclusion, hush up our shortcomings. It is the LC that should be most severe and take the lead in its criticism, that should demand that they be efficiently eliminated, and that should call for the removal of all those, regardless the positions they occupy, who do not want or are not able to counter openly and resolutely all deformations and to make a contribution to the efforts to find the way out of the difficulties and to the further development of our socialist self-managing community.

STAMBOLIC: PEOPLE WILL NOT TOLERATE 'BETRAYALS'

LD101403 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1025 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Titovo Uzice, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia cannot be just a guarantor of our separate agreements and an international guarantor for our propensity to incur debts.

The independence of the republics and of autonomous provinces cannot be synonymous with encapsulation and federation under the name of centralism. Criticism of etatism and unitarism does not mean negation of our common state of Yugoslavia either.

This was stressed by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbia LC Central Committee, in his speech at the central celebration of the 7 July uprising of the nations and nationalities of the Serbia SR. Stambolic said that on 7 July 1941 Serbia opened up new and glorious pages of its history and the history of the SFRY. The nationwide rising was transformed into a revolutionary wave that welled up and spread throughout the SFRY. All its nations and nationalities rose.

Our people do not forget either achievements or betrayals. This is why today, in peacetime, they are not ready to equate its heroes with its traitors. They are not ready, on behalf of some false Serb role, to patch up the past and to melt Tito's five-pointed star and the royalist Cockade -- these two juxtaposed symbols -- into some new national badge. Anyone trying today to hush up what the Chetnik, Ljotic, and Nedic movements and all other traitorous movements stood for, is engaged in traitorous activity. In an alleged attempt to save the image of our national past, which cannot be either more beautiful or worse than it is, he is opening up an opportunity for division, conflict, and possible fratricide in the future. We cannot and we will not ever accept the hand proffered to us with a view to "an honorable reconciliation," because we know what sort of a hand this is and what is hidden behind it.

Stambolic went on to refer to the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins of Kosovo and said that, regardless of all the verbal bitterness that accompanies it and even regardless of exaggerations in every respect, emigration remains a serious problem that raises widespread concern. This problem refers to what was happening in Kosovo and is still happening there. Emigration is a consequence, but the causes are much deeper and extensive. This is why the illusion that everything can be brought at once into a desired situation is dangerous. According to Stambolic, preventing emigration means tackling the causes of the counterrevolution in Kosovo, not just its consequences. Concerning ourselves only with the causes and not with the consequences amounts to excusing a failure to do what today is possible and necessary. It is not enough merely to criticize and denounce nationalist and irrendentist manifestations. It is far more important to uncover and remove their protagonists and leaders and to consider and resolve this problem in the sequence that it arose: first in Kosovo, then in Serbia, and finally in Yugoslavia. Without Yugoslavia and Kosovo, Serbia can do hardly anything.

Concluding his speech, Stambolic stressed that we should rely more on young people. We cannot go on repeating to them what sort of cadre policy we should have. We know what this policy is like and what is wrong with it, so we should admit the mistakes that have been made and put them right, getting the young people into politics, getting the young people into the economy, getting the young people into important and key positions, getting the young people into self-management. We must do this much more boldly than before. The economic crisis and the political problems require necessary changes in the cadre policy and its further democratization. This refers primarily to young people. Young people today demand that they be in the front ranks of the struggle to get our country out the crisis and to make things better.

INDUSTRY OFFICIAL MURDERED; INVESTIGATION STARTED

LD091257 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1132 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG) -- At the Yugoslav Federal Office for Industrial Products Reserves in Belgrade, Dusan Papic, director of this governmental agency, was murdered at 10:15 hours, local time, today. The name of the murderer and motives for the crime have not been reported. An investigation is underway.